

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, 1852.

Office on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

Communications, advertisements, and orders of all kinds intended for this paper, may be left before 12 o'clock m. at either of the following places: Office of Publication, Pennsylvania avenue, between 4th and 5th streets.

J. L. Smith's Law Office, 8th street, near the market house.

D. B. Clarke's apothecary store, Maryland avenue and 11th street, Island.

Craven Ashford's Police office, 7th street, Island.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, authorized to make collections for us in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by the respective papers.

His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is at Boston, 5 Congress street; New York, Tribune building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Copies of the "Telegraph" may at all times be obtained at our counter, or at the book and periodical stores of WILLIAM ADELL, Pennsylvania avenue, near 4 1/2 street.

SEE FIRST, THIRD, AND FOURTH PAGES.

Harmony and Compromise—The "Southern Press" and the "Union."

The first-named journal of to-day contains a shrewd and able article, in which the editor makes a very graceful manoeuvre towards whirling themselves and their whole Southern or Secession party into line in the great Democratic army.

They tell that party that "a separate Southern organization for this canvass is difficult in practice, doubtful in propriety, and only to be contemplated as a last resort—when it must prove powerful for destruction, if not for victory."

This is a tolerably significant threat, and will unquestionably receive attention. But the Press says that the difficulties, though grave, "are by no means so numerous, so serious, or so insurmountable. They might readily, and ought to, be removed; and if that discretion and tact be exercised which have usually characterized the party, all bars and obstacles to a substantial reunion will be effectually withdrawn."

This is certainly encouraging. We have only to learn how they may be removed? The Press proceeds to state that the practical issues before their Convention will be:

"First. The propriety of reaffirming the old creed of '44 and '48."

"Second. The expediency of adding some new article, suited to the exigency, and calculated to harmonize or to allay the sectional feeling which now distracts the party."

"Third. The selection of a candidate who shall not be forcibly thrust upon, but cordially accepted by the great body of the Democracy."

On the first of these propositions no comment is needed.

Respecting the second a query will arise: What new article are our Democratic friends to add to their faith that shall have a harmonizing influence? A "finality" declaration, of course; and the Press says:

"The party of Southern Rights is and ought to be neutral upon the naked question of *verbi* endorsement by the Convention of the only so-called compromise measure which now remains practically inoperative, and subject to repeal at any aggressive. If such an endorsement be necessary to sustain at home the Northern Democrats who have so handsomely advocated the law, let them use it. The South cannot object to mere harmless words; but for her own purposes she asks them not."

Present to her a candidate whose antecedents, as well as whose present position, guaranty in his administration a sincere and an uncompromising maintenance of the fugitive slave law in its integrity, and further endorsement she need not and she will not ask."

This is very reasonable, and will not be scouted by the Convention, whatever the Union may think of it. A declaration that means nothing will be satisfactory; and why should it not, when no other will answer, and none would be too "naked" for a wholesome effect? A resolution of "harmless words" is the only excellent application adapted to the case.

The third proposition relates to the man to be chosen; and this is the main question. He must be acceptable to the great mass of the Democracy, and his "antecedents" and his "present position" must be the real guaranty of his faithful administration. This too is just and reasonable, although its ruling will greatly impair the array of Democratic candidates now before their party.

But the Press fears as "a firebrand an endorsement of the compromise more extensive, and involving other principles—a general affirmation of acquiescence." So, then, we are to see whether such "firebrands" are to be thrown into the inflammable Democracy. The Union and its friends are committed to its introduction: the Southern Press and its friends threaten, in that event, "a separate Southern organization" that "must prove powerful for destruction!" Delightful!

The Census and its Critics.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post—an accurate and liberal journal in the main—has somewhat strangely taken up the notion that the Census returns of 1850 are not what they would have been made had its editors been consulted in time with reference thereto. We too have a notion of the kind, as we always have had with reference to the construction of the Capitol in our view, and sundry other achievements that daily come under our observation. But what fault has the Post discovered in the Census returns? We know not what its first discovery was; but in this week's issue it says:

"Cist's Advertiser now furnishes another instance of the unreliability of those returns. It says:

"The Census of 1851 returns the product of malt liquors for that year at 1,117,924 gallons. A writer in the Scientific American gives the product of one brewery alone—Vaux's, of Poughkeepsie—600,000 barrels, or 1,800,000 gallons!! The annual product of Cincinnati—ale and beer—is 420,000 gallons more."

This certainly looks very bad for the Census returns; and we marvel not that the Post, the Scientific American, and Cist's Advertiser should all be very much amazed at their errors. But if any one of these editors has ever, as we have, in old English beer-house style, tilted a quart measure above his head to imbibe the foamy draught, he has no doubt been clear in his conviction that it was not a wee little half-pint tumbler that contained the deep potation; and if such has been his capacity to distinguish the liquid in bulk, may we not hope that he will prove equally fortunate in his next examination of the figure tables, and discern a difference that has hitherto escaped his notice? He quotes the Census returns as showing a product of 1,117,924 gallons of malt liquors; whereas, on page seven of a certain abstract of the Census, 1,177,924 barrels are named! Figures, by the aid of a word or two, may be made to misrepresent very grossly, if they will not do a certain other thing!

Hon. Addison White.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, this gentleman delivered a speech on the principles and positions of the two great political parties of the country.

We were denied the pleasure of hearing this speech, which is spoken of by members and outsiders, irrespective of parties, as one of great power and brilliancy. Mr. White is a Representative from Kentucky, and he is the third gentleman from that gallant State who has ably and eloquently rebuked the disorganizers, and declared his conviction that the Whigs of that State will, in the event of the nomination of General Scott, extend to him a cordial and enthusiastic support.

From our knowledge of the character of Kentucky Whigs and their unswerving devotion to principle, we have never doubted this; but it is well that the country should have the benefit of the testimony of those gentlemen of intelligence, honor, and chivalry—Major Wm. T. Ward, Benjamin Edwards Grey, and Addison White.

Mr. White is a young gentleman of fine, commanding person, and high mental endowments. His eulogy upon the people's candidate for the Presidency, the lofty Scott, was, we are assured by gentlemen of taste and intelligence, most strikingly beautiful and sublimely eloquent.

There was one gentleman who was evidently greatly disturbed by this speech—a Representative from Tennessee—the Hon. William H. Polk. This gentleman is a Democrat, and is highly esteemed for his gallantry and amiable deportment. But he was sadly worsted on Wednesday. Major Polk rose and remarked that he was authorized to say that the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency and recently written a letter, in which each one pledged himself that, if elected to the Presidency, he would veto any bill passed by Congress repealing the fugitive slave law, and inquired of Mr. White if Gen. Scott would give a similar pledge. The gifted Kentuckian promptly replied that he had no authority to speak for Gen. Scott, but could safely express the opinion that that man of honor and valor would not write a *Kane letter*, nor would he bluster in favor of "fifty-four forty or fight," and afterwards sneaked down to "forty-nine!" This, indeed, a discomfiture; but the gallant Major bore himself as gracefully as he could under the circumstances!

The Whigs of Maine.

We learn from the Bangor Daily Whig that the Whig convention in the Fifth Congressional district assembled at Dover on Thursday last. It was large and respectable, and characterized by great harmony, and by a disposition to do ample justice to the Whig cause and the Whig candidates, and to approve and honor the course of their present able and faithful Representative in Congress, Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR., whose course has won for him the approbation of all his political friends, and even the commendation of very many influential men among his political opponents.

"His position is a commanding one," the Whig remarks, "and in which he has sustained himself in a manner to justify the highest hopes of his most ardent and enthusiastic friends. His reelection would fully vindicate the good sense of the people of the district, and would be conferring an advantage upon the State for whose welfare he has so energetically and faithfully labored. We place his name at the head of our columns as the nominee of the Whigs of this district, in the fullest confidence that, in September next, he will receive from them a large vote; and we trust that we may yet have the pleasure of announcing that he has been triumphantly re-elected."

The convention closed in harmony, and with three enthusiastic cheers for Gen. Winfield Scott.

The Concert Last Night.

The best commentary we can give on the success of last night's performances is, that the unannounced of another concert to-morrow evening by Parodi and her company is the occasion of rejoicing among all the musical amateurs in our city. This is a complete and perfect little company. Parodi sings like an angel, and Madame Strakosch like a cherub; Strakosch is a magnificent pianist, and Hauser, with his violin, is a full orchestra of himself.

Everybody was delighted last night with the music and with everybody else. The ladies all looked divine, and the gentlemen like pious worshippers. A jolly, social, good spirit seemed to pervade the hall, and all were willing to be pleased. A goodly shower had occurred at an awkward moment, and, no doubt, prevented many from going, and thus saved those who did go from a persecuting pressure. But there will be another chance to-morrow night.

Bad Manners at Richmond.

The Republican justly censures the conduct of persons who congregate at the Poor-house burying ground on Sunday afternoons, and engage in acts that would disgrace a hyena! It says: "It has always been a matter of surprise that men with any pretensions to decency could so far forget a duty they owe to themselves and to the community in which they live as to repair to the 'city of the dead' to participate in low jests, game-making, mockery, and blasphemy, much less to break the flowers and shrubbery, and deface the monuments; but when they go there to engage in a fight, as we understand four or five of them did on Sunday last, we have no appropriate language in which to show up their deformities and their villainy." This is worse conduct than we in Washington exhibit, and that is a strong comparison!

The Potomac Bridge.

We quoted from the correspondence of the Intelligencer, yesterday, a suggestion of the removal of the site of this bridge. As we did not then express our dissent to the measure, we take occasion to do so now. Its location is in our opinion guaranteed to the community as decidedly as that of Pennsylvania avenue itself.

Respecting the repairing of the present structure there are two opinions, and we believe that we yesterday expressed the less popular of the two. Several of our citizens have remonstrated with us in relation to it, believing that the restoration of the present bridge is not only urgently called for by the pressing demands of the times, but a necessary preliminary to the erection of an appropriate permanent structure. This may be the wiser view.

A Pleasant Drive.

A correspondent suggests to us the plan of making a plank road between this city and Baltimore, for the purpose of securing a jolly little drive, and at the same time saving the enormous railroad charge. But this will do no good, for we suppose Maryland would charge fifty cents on each passenger on this road too.

Mr. Clay is no feeble to-day. He slept well last night.

Congress To-day.

SENATE.—The Senate, shortly after it met to-day, resumed the consideration of the amendments to the deficiency bill.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and lands to Missouri for railroad purposes. The House refused to lay the bill upon the table, and then passed it—yeas 103, nays 82.

Mr. Gentry.

This gentleman has published a little card of more than three columns in the larger papers of this city, for the purpose of proving that the chairman of the late Whig caucus, Mr. Mangum, "never did in any way revoke his first decision, which was, that anything beyond the mere matter of fixing the time and place for holding the National Convention would be beyond the legitimate powers and duties of that Congressional caucus, and that it would be a usurpation of power which had not been delegated to them by the people."

Mr. Gentry quotes the following from a card lately published by Mr. Mangum:

"The chair ruled both Mr. Marshall's and Mr. Gentry's resolutions out of order, as amendments to the resolution offered by Mr. Stanly. The chair, however, decided to receive Mr. Gentry's resolution as a substantive proposition, if it should be so offered."

Mr. Gentry does not dispute this, but magnifies the distinction between "receiving" a resolution and ruling it out of order. Herein is embodied the subject of the issue. The Union makes of it a prolific text. We do not think its discussion practically advantageous at present. After Tuesday next it will fade into oblivion, and if we do not greatly err, Gentry will stand where his best and truest friends have ever desired that he should stand. He and Mr. Mangum need neither split hairs nor pull hair-triggers.

A Comical Affair.

It is stated in the Republic of this morning that the Hon. John Barney was yesterday summoned before Justice Goddard, upon the complaint of M. Le Comptre Sarignes, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to answer to a charge of libel contained in recent publications; and that Mr. Barney was placed under security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court, to answer a charge of libel, and a further sum of five thousand dollars to keep the peace. But we are informed that complaint was made in each case on the part of the United States by the Hon. Wm. Hunter, acting Secretary of State, on whose oath the warrants were issued.

We know not how far the publications alluded to were libellous; but we recollect the disclaimer of Mr. Barney, in them, of all intention to do violence to M. Sarignes, declaring that his official position was an adequate mantle of protection.

We perceive that some of our Democratic friends are encouraged with the hope of carrying Pennsylvania against General Scott, because the Philadelphia Sun supports Mr. Fillmore, and thinks the General not the man for our party. The Sun's preferences for Mr. Fillmore are well enough; but should he not be nominated, it will no doubt at least prefer General Scott to any Democratic nominee presented. It will surely do so if it can forgive him for correcting his views on the naturalization question after the moment of excitement had passed away. If it does so, our opponents, we trust, will still recognise it as high authority, and show it all the deference with which they now regard its anti-Scott fulminations.

The Gospel Necessary in Our Country.

This is the subject of the discourse recently delivered by the Rev. Albert Barnes before the United Home Missionary Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of this city. It has just issued from the press of Messrs. Kirkwood & McGill, and is on sale at the counters of Mr. Morrison, Pennsylvania avenue, near 4 1/2 street; Mr. Gray, 7th street; and Mr. Nourse, 10th and E streets. The publishers can scarcely meet the eager demand of the public for copies. We have heretofore spoken in terms of high commendation of its merits.

Mr. Whitney's Impersonations.

The first exhibition in Mr. Whitney's series will be given at Carusi's this evening. Those of our readers who have perused the sketch of Mr. Whitney published in our columns a few days ago, will no doubt be excited by curiosity to see and hear the subject of that sketch. The Republic remarks of Mr. W. that "he comes recommended by competent critics on both sides of the Atlantic, and is known to many now in our city as qualified to realize with credit the promises of his advertisement."

The Wheeling Bridge.

So the Supreme Court has rendered its final opinion in the Wheeling Bridge case, and compels the company to remove it, as an obstruction to navigation. Judge McLean announced as the decision of the Court, that, if a draw be erected, it must be not less than two hundred feet wide to insure the freedom of navigation, which, of course, is impracticable. Justices Taney, Daniel, and Wayne dissented, and read their different views.

Among the guests of Gadsby's Hotel are Governor Wood, of Ohio, with a portion of his family; Judge Parris, of Portland, Maine; Hon. C. G. Atherton, late a United States Senator from New Hampshire; and Mr. Asa, Whitney, whose able and untiring prosecution of the great Pacific railroad project entitles him to the admiration of his countrymen.

Clouds and rain to-day; for which be thankful!

The Mexican Mustang Liniment.—The attention of the public is invited to the advertisement in this paper of the very superior Liniment. Its reputation in the Western and Southern States has secured the sale of it against all others, and the immense sale and astonishing cures it has performed prove its superiority above all others. Its efficacy in the cure of Rheumatism, Bruises, Strains, Burns, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Stiff Neck, Wounds, and pains in any part of the body, is good evidence of its superior virtues. Give it a trial, and you will not be disappointed.

A Public Invitation to all who Suffer Pain.

If there is a man or woman who is now suffering pain, we care not what the cause may be, we guaranty that Radway's Ready Relief will give you ease, and relieve you entirely in a few minutes after using it. Call upon the agent, whose name you will find in this paper; and if you are suffering any acute pain, we will warrant that Radway's Ready Relief will stop it before you leave the store. It will cure Rheumatism after all other remedies have failed, and is the only cure for Neuralgia. It will cure Sick or Nervous Headache, and stops the most painful throbs in few minutes. It will relieve the most distressing pains of diarrhoea, cramps, spasms, &c. It is the quickest antidote for chills and fever ever known. In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief.

Sold by W. H. Gilman and Chas. Scott & Co., 28

Thieves and Beggars.

By the advertisement of Mr. Muncie it will be seen that his workshop was entered and pillaged at the dinner-hour to-day. It was no doubt done by the begging boys who prowl through our streets. Where is the House of Refuge?

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Gen. R. C. WRIGHTMAN is announced as a candidate for Mayor at the coming election in June next.

JOHN W. MAURY, esq., is announced as a candidate for Mayor at the coming election. [May 21—26]

THE MAYORALTY.

JOHN W. MAURY is announced as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election in June.

In making the above announcement, it is deemed proper to say that a large number of citizens of all parties, from the several wards of the city, addressed to Mr. Maury a few days ago a communication expressing their wish to present his name to his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election, independent of all questions connected with the political interests of the city, and in consideration of his long and useful services in the Councils, and of his fitness for the place.

To this communication the following reply has been received:

"I have received your communication. Whatever might have been my personal wishes on the subject, it would have been useless for me to resist the desire of the people to make me up; but, agreeing as I do entirely with all that you have said as to the expediency of bringing national politics into our city elections, I most cheerfully place my name at your disposal as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election."

"JOHN W. MAURY."

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As the friends of either candidates for this office are already active in their behalf, I desire to present the name of the present incumbent, WALTER LENOX, esq., for re-election. It is to be expected that personal preference will, to some extent, govern the choice of many, but before the community generally, honest and intelligent in their decision, is not the proper question. "What is the public interest?" It must be admitted by every reflecting citizen that sudden and unexplained change is not only unjust to the office, but to the public interest. It takes away the personal motive and ambition which induce the faithful performance of duty, and loses to the public the benefit of official experience. It is a question of the highest importance to the office of ability and seal, and can hereafter bring to it the advantage of practical experience, I trust that the people of Washington will not use the public confidence to their own injury and the injury of a public officer.

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